

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.
AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

VOL. X.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:

A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.
Office in the SENTINEL BUILDINGS,
North Side Washington, near Meridian St.,
OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday and Tri-Weekly
during the Session of the Legislature, at

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR, Invariably in Advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Tuesday and Friday, at the following very low rates:

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Five Copies, one year, 3.00
Ten Copies, one year, 5.00
Ten Copies, six months, 3.00
Ten Copies, three months, 1.50

The Money, in all cases, to accompany subscriptions.

Any person sending a copy of this paper, with cash, at the rate of \$1.00 each, will have a copy gratis for one year. For a greater number than ten, the gratuity will be increased in proportion.

All Post Masters are requested to act as Agents, and, as such, by a recent decision of the Department, they are authorized to forward letters for the benefit of subscribers.

Letters will be forwarded to the end of the term paid for, unless the subscription is renewed, except to those with whom we have unexpired balances.

Draw Letters, addressed to this office, will not be taken out unless the postage is paid.

Transit Advertisements, must be paid for when presented, they will not appear.

No Anonymous Communication will receive attention at this office.

Advertisements must be handed in by 10 o'clock A.M., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to insure insertion in the Tri-Weekly.

This Paper offers inducements to Advertisers equal to any other establishment in the State.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
We will advertise at the following rates in our respective Weeks.

Parent Medicine, at \$150 per col. ann.
Business Advertisements, at 25 cts per col. ann.

Legal and other advertising at 50 cents per square of 200 lines, for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

AUSTIN H. BROWN,
JOHN D. DEBBERS.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION

OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,
AS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OF THE
PEOPLE, FEBRUARY 10, 1851.

PREAMBLE.
TO THE END, that justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated; we, the People of the State of Indiana, grateful to ALMIGHTY GOD for the free exercise of the right to choose our own form of government, do ordain this Constitution.

SECTION 1. WE DECLARE, That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that all power is inherent in the People; and that all free governments are, and of right ought to be founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and well-being.

SECTION 2. All men shall be secured in the natural right to worship ALMIGHTY GOD, according to the dictates of their own consciences.

SECTION 3. No law shall, in any case whatever, confer the free exercise and enjoyment of religious opinions, or interfere with the rights of conscience.

SECTION 4. No preference shall be given, by law, to any creed, religious society, or mode of worship; and no man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support, any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent.

SECTION 5. No religious test shall be required, as a qualification for any office of trust or profit.

SECTION 6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, for the benefit of any religious or theological institution.

SECTION 7. No person shall be rendered incompetent as a witness, in consequence of his opinions on matters of religion.

SECTION 8. The mode of administering an oath or affirmation, shall be such as may be most consistent with, and binding upon, the conscience of the person, to whom such oath or affirmation may be administered.

SECTION 9. No law shall be passed, restraining the free interchange of thought and opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, print, freely, on any subject whatever; but for the abuse of that right, every person shall be responsible.

SECTION 10. In all prosecutions for libel, the truth of the matters alleged to be libelous may be given in justification.

SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable search or seizure, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized.

SECTION 12. All warrants shall be open; and every man, for injury done to him in person, property, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law. Justice shall be administered freely, and without purchase; completely, and without delay; speedily, and without denial.

SECTION 13. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to a public trial, by an impartial jury, in the county in which the offense shall have been committed; to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

SECTION 14. No person shall be put in jeopardy for the same offense. No person, in any criminal prosecution, shall be compelled to testify against himself.

SECTION 15. No person arrested or confined in jail, shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

SECTION 16. Excessive bail shall not be required. Excessive fines shall not be imposed. Cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense.

SECTION 17. Offenses, other than murder or treason, shall not be bailable, when the proof is evident, or the presumption strong.

SECTION 18. A code shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice.

SECTION 19. In all criminal cases, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts.

SECTION 20. In all civil cases, the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

SECTION 21. No man's particular services shall be demanded, without just compensation. No man's property shall be taken by law, without just compensation; nor, except in case of the State, without such compensation first assessed and tendered.

SECTION 22. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, extending a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale, for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted; and there shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in case of fraud.

SECTION 23. The General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.

SECTION 24. No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be passed.

SECTION 25. No law shall be passed, the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority, except as provided in this Constitution.

SECTION 26. The operation of the laws shall never be suspended, except by the authority of the General Assembly.

SECTION 27. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except in case of rebellion or invasion; and then, only if the public safety demand it.

SECTION 28. Treason against the State shall consist, only in levying war against it, and in giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

SECTION 29. No person shall be convicted of treason, except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or upon his confession in open court.

SECTION 30. No conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

SECTION 31. No law shall restrain any of the inhabitants of the State from assembling together in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good; nor from instructing their representatives; nor from applying to the General Assembly, for redress of grievances.

SECTION 32. The people shall have a right to bear arms for the defense of themselves and the State.

SECTION 33. The military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

SECTION 34. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor, in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SECTION 35. The General Assembly shall not grant any title of nobility, nor confer hereditary distinctions, except by the consent of the people.

SECTION 36. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SECTION 37. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, within the State, otherwise than as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. No indenture of any Negro or Mulatto, made and executed out of the bounds of the State, shall be valid within the State.

SECTION 38. The General Assembly shall have power to regulate the commerce between the State and foreign nations, and to regulate the commerce between the State and the several States.

SECTION 39. The General Assembly shall have power to regulate the commerce between the State and the several States.

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WEEKLY

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1851.

NO. 40.

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SECTION 11. Two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum, to do business; but a smaller number may meet, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. A quorum being in attendance, if either House fail to elect an organization within the first five days thereafter, the members of the House so failing, shall be entitled to no compensation, from the end of the said five days, until an organization shall have been elected.

SECTION 12. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same. The yeas and nays, on any question, shall, at the request of any two members, be entered, together with the names of the members demanding the yeas and nays, on the journal. Provided, that, on a motion to adjourn, it shall require one-tenth of the members present, to order the yeas and nays.

SECTION 13. The yeas and nays, of each House, and of Committees of the Whole, shall be kept on record, except in such cases, as, in the opinion of either House, may require secrecy.

SECTION 14. Either House may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time, for the same cause.

SECTION 15. Either House, during its session, may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member, who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the House, by disorderly or contemptuous behavior, in its presence; but such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed twenty-four hours.

SECTION 16. Each House shall have all powers, necessary for a branch of the Legislative department of a free and independent State.

SECTION 17. Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended, or rejected in the other, except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

SECTION 18. Every bill shall be read, by sections, on three several days, in each House; unless, in case of emergency, two-thirds of the House shall vote to dispense with the reading, shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, demand its dispensation; and the vote on the passage of every bill, shall be taken, by yeas and nays.

SECTION 19. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be expressed in the title, such act shall be valid, only so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

SECTION 20. Every act and joint resolution shall be plainly worded, avoiding, as far as practicable, the use of technical terms.

SECTION 21. No act shall be revised, or amended, by mere references to its title; but the act revised, or section amended, shall be set forth and published, at full length, by the House of Representatives.

SECTION 22. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

1. In relation to the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace, and of Constables.

2. For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors; Regulating the practice in courts of justice.

3. Providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases.

4. Granting divorces.

5. Changing the names of persons.

6. For laying out, opening, and working on, highways, and for the election or appointment of supervisors.

7. Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, and public squares.

8. Summoning and empanelling grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation.

9. Regulating county and township officers, and their compensation.

10. For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, township, or local purposes.

11. Providing for supporting common schools, and for the preservation of school funds.

12. In relation to fees or salaries.

13. In relation to interest on money.

14. The Legislature, in conducting elections, of State, county, or township officers—and designating the places of voting.

15. Providing for the sale of real estate, belonging to the State, or to any other person, who shall be indebted to the State, or to any other person, by executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees.

16. In all the cases enumerated in the preceding section, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State.

SECTION 23. Provision may be made, by general law, for bringing suit against the State, as to all liabilities originating after the adoption of this Constitution; but no special act, authorizing such suit, shall be passed, except compensation to a person claiming damages against the State, shall ever be passed.

SECTION 24. A majority of all the members elected to each House, shall be necessary to pass any bill or joint resolution, and all bills and joint resolutions, passed, shall be signed by the Presiding Officers of the respective Houses.

SECTION 25. Any member of either House shall have the right to propose, and to have his proposal, with his reasons for dissent, entered on the journal.

SECTION 26. Every statute shall be a public law, unless otherwise declared in the statute itself.

SECTION 27. No act shall take effect, until the same shall have been published in the official gazette of the State, by authority, except in case of emergency; which emergency shall be declared in the preamble, or in the body of the law.

SECTION 28. The members of the General Assembly shall receive, for their services, a compensation to be fixed by law; but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the session at which such increase may be made.

SECTION 29. No session of the General Assembly, except the first under this Constitution, shall extend beyond the term of sixty days, nor any special session beyond the term of forty days.

SECTION 30. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, be eligible to any office, the election to which is vested in the General Assembly; nor shall he be appointed to any civil office of profit, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term; but this latter provision shall not be construed to apply to any office elective by the People.

SECTION 31. The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor, who shall hold his office during four years, and shall not be eligible more than four years, in any period of eight years.

SECTION 32. There shall be a Lieutenant Governor, who shall hold his office during four years, and shall not be eligible more than four years, in any period of eight years.

SECTION 33. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the General Assembly.

SECTION 34. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant Governor. The returns of every election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, shall be sealed up, and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly.

SECTION 35. The persons, respectively, having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, shall be elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for either office, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of the said persons Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be.

SECTION 36. Contested elections, for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, shall be determined by the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 37. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall hold their offices, until the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter.

SECTION 38. No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or under this State, shall be eligible to the office of Governor, or of Lieutenant Governor.

SECTION 39. The official term of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall commence on the second Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter.

SECTION 40. In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of the office, the same shall devolve on the Lieutenant Governor; and the General Assembly shall, by law, provide for the case of removal from office.

death, resignation, or inability of both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, declaring what officer shall then act as Governor; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a Governor be elected.

SECTION 11. Whenever the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as Governor, or shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senate shall elect one of its own members, as President for the occasion.

SECTION 12. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out such forces, to execute the laws, or to suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion.

SECTION 13. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information touching the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient.

SECTION 14. Every bill, which shall have passed both Houses of the General Assembly, shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated; which House shall enter the objections at large, upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of all the members elected to that House, shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the Governor's objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that House, it shall be a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have passed both Houses, it shall be a law, unless the Governor, within five days next after such adjournment, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office